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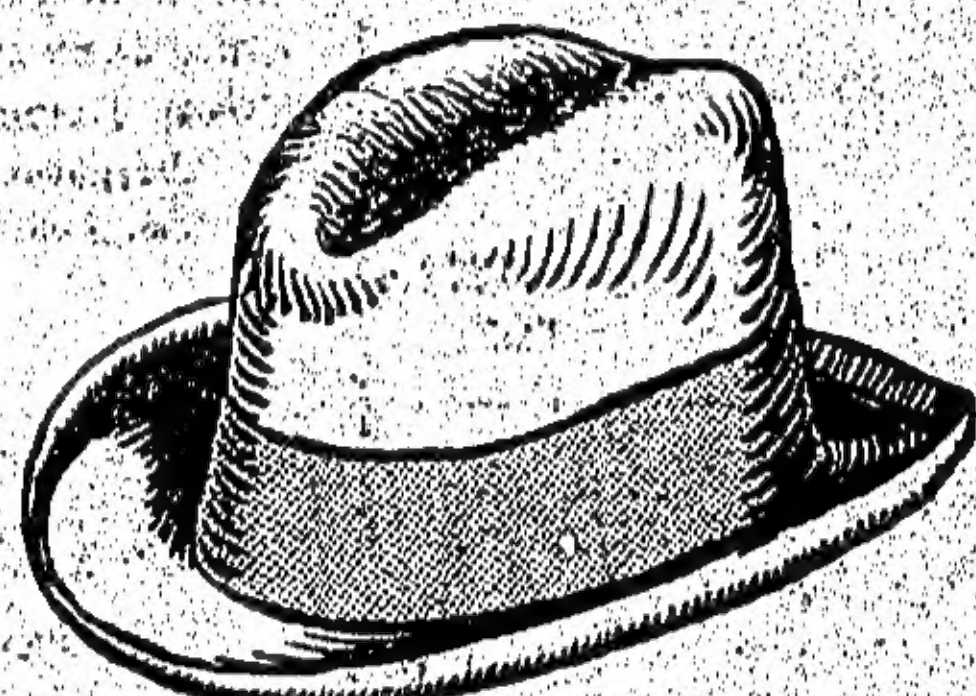
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"THERE MUST BE NO  
GERMAN PEACE."

MR. GERARD'S FINAL WARNING.

In the concluding chapter of "My Four Years in Germany," Mr. J. W. Gerard, late U.S.A. Ambassador in Berlin, says: "When I returned to America, after living for two and one-half years in the centre of this world calamity, everything seemed petty and small. I was surprised that people could still seek little advantages, still be actuated by little jealousies and revenge. Freed from the round of daily work, I felt for the first time the utter horror and ugliness of all the history that European military autocrats had brought upon the world, and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day when the plain people realize the truth, when they learn what base motives actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation of the earth to war and death! Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed; that peaceful men are compelled to lie out in the mud and filth in the depth of raw winter, shot at and stormed at and shelled, waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow-creature? Why must the people in Old Poland, all of hunger, not finding dogs enough to eat in the streets of Lemberg? The long lines of broken peasants in Serbia and in Roumania; the population of Belgium and Northern France torn from their homes to work as slaves for the Germans; the poor prisoners of war starving in their huts or working in factories and mines; the cries of the old and the children wounded by bombs from Zeppelins; the walls of the mothers for their sons; the very rustling of the air as the souls of the ten million dead sweep to another world—why must all these horrors come upon a fair green earth where we believed that love and help and friendship, genius and science and commerce and religion and civilization once ruled? The very bodies of those ten million killed, if placed end to end in two lines, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Think of travelling this distance between a double line of staring corpses! It is because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an auto-cruelty, a great people poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war. And until that auto-cruelty is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth. The golden dream of conquest was almost accomplished. A little more advance, a few more wagonloads of ammunition, and there would have been no battle of the Marne, no Joffre—a modern Martell to hammer back the invading hordes of barbarism. I have always stated that Germany is possessed yet of immense military power, and in order to win the nations opposed to Germany must learn to think in a military way. The mere entrance even of a great nation like our own into the war means nothing in a military way unless it is backed by military power. And there must be no German peace! The old regime left in control of Germany, of Bulgaria, of Turkey, would only seek a favourable moment to renew the war, to strive again for the mastery of the world.

Fortunately America bars the war—America led by a fighting President, who will allow no compromise with brutal auto-cruelty."—Daily Telegraph.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Reviewing the foreign trade of Japan from January 1st to September 30th, the *Yomi* states the value of exports from Japan to other Asiatic countries, including China, India, Siberia and the Straits Settlements, amounted to ¥500,000,000, the figures showing an increase of ¥540,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Imports to Japan from the countries above-mentioned amounted to ¥317,000,000, the figures showing an increase of ¥33,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The exports from Japan to China, Kwangtung, Formosa and Hongkong during the first nine months of the present year are valued at ¥307,000,000, being an increase of ¥123,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The imports to Japan from China and the other countries mentioned are valued at ¥109,000,000, showing an increase of ¥22,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The exports from Japan to British India and the Straits Settlements during the period under review are valued at ¥87,000,000, an advance of ¥23,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The imports to Japan from the two British possessions are valued at ¥162,000,000, resulting in a decrease of ¥6,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The exports from Japan to Siberia showed a decrease of ¥10,000,000. Exports from Japan to Europe during the first nine months of the present year amounted to ¥940,000,000, an increase of ¥114,000,000 as against the corresponding period of last year. The shipments from Japan to England are valued at ¥144,000,000, an increase of ¥75,000,000. Exports from Japan to the United States during the first nine months of the present year amounted to ¥342,000,000, an increase of ¥104,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year, while the imports to Japan from the United States are valued at ¥241,000,000, an increase of ¥90,000,000. The shipments to Canada also showed an increase.

## O.R.K. TO OPEN NEW LINE.

As a result of conference of shareholders and directors of the Company, the Osaka, Shosen, Kaisha has decided to inaugurate early next year a fortnightly service between Singapore and Sumatra, via Palembang, Penang, Port Swettenham and Deli.

Two new freighters of 1,000 tons each will be placed on the new run, and at the same time branch offices will be established at the above-mentioned ports.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.  
REPORT FOR 1916.

Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director.

General of Posts, in his report for 1916, says:—

Generally speaking, the year was by no means favourable to postal progress. The political changes were attended by disastrous consequences. Every province suffered from a state of unrest, and in large areas in several provinces, warlike operations and heavy fighting made trade and communication impossible. Kwangtung, Szechwan, Shensi, Shantung, Hunan, and Kweichow suffered especially in this respect. Other results of the political agitation were hardly less harmful to postal operations. Brigandage became rife, and in some districts, absolute disorder prevailed. A strict censorship was instituted at many places. Then the declaration of a moratorium caused infinite trouble in currency questions and was the source of much dissatisfaction on the part of the public at certain offices.

In spite of all this, however, business made a good recovery with the return of more or less normal conditions in the latter part of the year, and postal operations quickly resumed, and in many districts even surpassed, average proportions. Taken all in all, the figures show a substantial advance in all branches of the work, which, in the circumstances, is particularly gratifying.

The number of new offices is comparatively few, only 29. Practically all towns of any importance already have offices established, and extension now aims at providing postal facilities for less important towns and remote villages. For such places the system of Rural Box Offices is at first utilised as being most economical. Then, when postal work improves sufficiently, an Agency is established. Agencies, in turn, are only converted into offices as business or other considerations warrant it. Agencies have increased by 253, most of these being converted Rural Box Offices. In spite of this, the number of Rural Box Offices stands at 1976, as against 1,630 for last year. Postal establishments total 8,767, excluding 2,254 Local Box Offices and the above-mentioned Rural Box Offices.

Turning to actual operations, the total number of articles of all categories posted is 250 millions. This number has doubled during the past five years, and even better progress is hoped for in the next few years.

The total of 250 millions shows an increase of 24 millions, or 11 per cent, on last year's figures. Of the increase, letters claim 7 millions, postcards 8 millions, and newspapers 8 millions. The popularity of the express service shows no signs of waning, although from 1st February the ordinary rate of postage was made payable in addition to the former express fee of 10 cents. The increase in articles expressed is 11 per cent. The insured letter service, still in its infancy, grows in favour steadily, its slowly, the number of 20 per cent. in articles posted registered delivery, and of 10 per cent. in articles collected from letter-boxes, etc., shows that in the large cities local conditions are carefully studied and the requirements of the public are provided for. Letters declared by *min-chin* in native clubbed mails are recorded at 4.5 millions, a decrease of almost 25 per cent. on last year. But these figures cannot be taken as correct, because the gross weight of the mails was found to be 39,248 kilos, as compared with 35,739 kilos for last year. The parcel tariff was revised from 1st February, when the old system of uniform rates irrespective of distance was discarded. Parcels for domestic transmission are now subject to single, double, or treble rates, according to destination and the route followed. The single rate being 20 cents for the kilo and 10 cents for each succeeding kilo. As a general rule, this rate applies between steam-served places and between places within the province of posting and its contiguous provinces, whether transmitted by steam service or courier. Double and treble rates are applied between more distant places according to the difficulty and expense of transport. At the same time, the limit of weight of parcels to be sent by steam service was raised from 3 kilos to 5 kilos (11 lb.). Parcel business has been at a particular disadvantage for the greater part of the year, and it is satisfactory to note that in face of the increased tariff for long distances progress has not been hindered. The number of parcels posted has risen to 2.2 millions, an increase of 10 per cent. The total weight has increased 7 per cent, and the parcel revenue 50 per cent.

During the year a Convention was signed for the direct exchange of parcels with the United States and came into force on August 1st. An arrangement was also concluded with France for the exchange of parcels weighing from 5 to 10 kilos. From 1st December the domestic parcel post system was extended to Sinkiang. Parcels are transmitted via Kansu and are only accepted at sender's risk. The collapse of banking facilities in many districts left the Post Office as the only means by which the public could remit funds, and money order business became very brisk. Money orders issued almost totalled \$16,000,000, an advance of 18 per cent.

As already pointed out, communications were seriously interrupted in a number of provinces. Steamers, boats, and also railways had to cease running, resulting in the complete disorganisation of trade. Couriers were even more at the mercy of lawless characters, and in various districts interruption of their services occurred. Still, the manner in which they braved danger in the execution of their duty is worthy of the highest praise. Hundreds of them faced their journeys, knowing well it was at the risk of their lives. Twenty-five were murdered, two were drowned, and many were wounded, one man having his arm cut off as a warning to others not to carry official despatches. During the year much attention was paid to courier connection and many improvements were effected, especially by way of accelerating services.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

## IF GERMANY RULED BRITISH POSSESSIONS?

HUN COLONIAL METHODS.

Reuters Agency has received communication of a telegram giving an extract from a recent significant article in the *Hamburger Westfälische Zeitung* drawing a comparison between German and British Colonial methods. Speaking of Poland, the journal says:—

"We have freed her from corruption, dirt, and epidemics and we did it, too, thoroughly, after the German manner. But with what result? The journal then turns to India, and proceeds as follows:—

"A high Prussian official, who has travelled half over the world, describes with some humour things he had seen in Benares. There all manner of human beings huddle together in the hallowed waters of the Ganges, including lepers and gound. Animals held sacred are permitted to add their quota to the holy waters of the river, which thousands drink with fervour and devotion. There you have the Briton. It is a matter of perfect indifference to him what an Indian does so long as he has his own health—quarters to live in, and his pure drinking and bathing water laid out. Now, if Benares were German, what should we do? First of all we should forbid Indians to drink the contaminated waters of the Ganges. Secondly, we should prohibit all bathing in it for sick. And then? A rising would follow of the indignant and outraged Indian population."

"We are acting on exactly the same principle in Poland. Whatsoever knows the Poles knows that they have revelled in their dirt of centuries. It has become a tradition with them. But as soon as we come along a thousand prohibitions bar their liberty, and instead of gratitude we meet with grumbling and discontent. We build water systems that will last for centuries. The Poles require us with laughter at the poor Germans. We organise a school system, even a university to meet a 'burning desire' for education on the part of the Poles. The Poles look on with a grin, and when our work is done rudely show us the door. We build, yes, indeed, what we do not build, always with the same good-humoured thoroughness, and reap in the best cases only sneers and ingratitude. What an ungrateful people, we say, not having learnt even in this war that it is not our business to impose changes on peoples which we may call improvements, but which they do not need, and which only make us ridiculous in their eyes."

In all, 11,000 ft. of new lines were opened. The following table shows the length of the various lines of communication at the end of 1915 and 1916:—

	1915.	1916.
Courier lines	410,000	421,000
Steamer and boat lines	53,000	54,700
Railway lines	19,000	19,000
Total	492,000	504,700

"3 ft. equal, roughly, 1 English mile. In last year's report it was stated that for the first time the revenue of the Service exceeded its expenditure. This year a further substantial advance is recorded. The accounts show a surplus of \$625,000, although \$300,000 has been spent on new buildings and property, and \$100,000 to meet the loss on the working of the province of Sinkiang, part of which is refundable. The following table shows the exact financial results for the past three years:—

	Net Receipts.	Net Payments.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1914	1,175,751	1,035,178	140,573	179,448
1915	1,738,236	1,559,841	178,395	—
1916	2,700,416	2,021,481	678,935	—

In 1916 the sale of stamps alone showed an increase of \$1,200,000 as compared with 1915. Unless violent changes occur, therefore, the Service, although it claims to have the cheapest tariff in the world, may now be considered self-supporting. This fact, important in itself, acquires special significance when it is remembered that the Administrations of many countries much better developed postally than China, Switzerland for example, cannot make the same claim. Now, with surplus funds instead of a deficit it will be possible to proceed to many improvements which have already been too long delayed. First amongst these comes the building of adequate office premises. Out of over 1,600 offices, not 20 are Service-owned. Practically all are rented, and in very few cases are they a credit, too, less an advertisement for the Post Office. It will be seen, above, a beginning has already been made to remedy this. A fine building has been erected at Hankow with modern fittings and fixtures, costing in all, some \$230,000, and it is proposed gradually to provide all other important centres with corresponding up-to-date offices. Steps will likewise be taken to meet the requirements of less important centres in this respect as opportunities arise. Further improvements, such as the provision of launches, motor vehicles, and new staff residences, where necessary, are under consideration.

Staff conditions have been the subject of careful study during the past two years. The careers of Sorters and lower employees (postmen, couriers, etc.) have been properly defined and their prospects much improved, while in the ranks of Assistants and Clerks senior men of poor ability and qualifications are no longer allowed to retard the promotions of able and better qualified juniors. The following table shows the number of men in the various ranks as on 31st December, 1916. Agents included:—

Commissioners	10
Deputy Commissioners	19
Assistants	125
Postal Officers	8
Clerks	1,058
Ya-wu-chang	2,297
Sorters	1,247
Postmen	6,603
Couriers	6,603
Miscellaneous	1,313
Total	17,500

TOWARDS LASTING PEACE.  
A SUGGESTION FOR PUNISHING GERMANS FOR THEIR CRIMES.The following letter to *The Times* from Mr. Frederick Harrison, deals with a question upon which the European community in Hongkong expressed a very decided opinion in the early part of the year:—

The answers of the two Kaisers to the Pope make it plain to the dullest pacifist that they are impatient, incorrigible, treacherous, criminals. They glory in their infamies—and the German race glories with them. Again, now that our mastery in arms, by sea, in air, on land, makes it plain that we are soon to win, all talk about peace on their side is fraud—on our side is treachery. But to beat the enemy in the field is not enough. It is true that day by day we are smashing his last forces; we are steadily driving him back into his own land; we are reducing him to exhaustion, bankruptcy, famine. But will that be enough to give the world a settled peace, to allow civilization to live without menace?

No! the Hun, snatched from childhood with arrogant self-glory, will still believe that his failure (at present) to achieve the ruin of the Allies, "after all his victories," is a mere postponement of his triumph. He will be eager to prepare for a final Punic war in the coming generation. Any peace by treaty would be a mere armistice—a new Peace of Amiens.

One thing, no doubt, would convince the German race that their supermen are crude swindlers, that grasping at world-dominion means hideous ruin to themselves. If there were done to the German people, to their cities, monuments, industries, and homes, what they have done in Belgium, France, Serbia, Roumania, and Russia, their eyes might be opened, and their conscience reached. But this we will not—cannot do. We will never copy their crimes. We will take no hand in any such abominations.

What then remains to stamp on the German soul the sense of *Neuer Agony*? This remains. To exclude for a time the German race from the pale of civilization—to make them feel that, though slaughter and destruction have ceased, there is as yet no place for them within the Community of Nations. Not only can they not look for "the most-favoured nation's terms"; but until they learn new ways they must remain suspected aliens in all *Entente* lands.

It needs no formal treaty, no Congress of Nations, no Government action, to effect this. It needs nothing but a common purpose, stern resolution, in our own people. The whole German race has stood by their rulers, through incredible barbarities—have even applauded treachery, cruelty, assassination—the ruin of all that is sacred, inviolable, historic, and humane. At the judgment-bar of Humanity every German adult is constructively a criminal, guilty of capital offences such as for centuries have never disgraced Western civilization. Can we treat them, while they are still doing "evil," otherwise than as suspected criminals, on "a ticket of leave"?

I propose no Government action, no special tariff, no international treaty. But I should hail the formation of a sort of free league amongst British men and women, publicly pledging themselves to some such policy as this:—

1. All German adults to enter, and remain in, this country only under similar terms to those now in use for interned aliens.

2. No British man or woman to hold friendly intercourse with any German man or woman.

3. Every German person, and every German bale of goods, letter, or consignment to be rigidly searched, censored, or stopped, as is done in war-time.

4. Boycott of persons who give employment to Germans, or who sell German products, otherwise than under public licence.

A few years of this would make Germans know what they are—what civilized mankind thinks of them.

Bath. FREDERICK HARRISON.

## SIEMENS-CAREY RAILWAY AND CANAL CO.

## RESUMPTION OF SURVEY.

The preliminary survey of 1,100 miles railway traversing half a dozen provinces by the Siemens-Carey Railway and Canal Company will be resumed at once (the *Peking Daily News* from officials in the Ministry of Communications). Sufficient funds have been secured for the continuation of the work. Prior to the departure for America on a business trip, Mr. W. F. Carey concluded a new loan with the Ministry of Communications. The proceeds from the loan are more than enough to complete the survey of all these lines.

Immediately after the Great War in Europe, the construction of these later provincial railways will commence. The whole survey work, it is expected, will be completed within six more months, after which the Siemens-Carey Railway and Canal Company, to which has been granted the right to construct the railways, will have to wait for the termination of the international confederation.

One line called the Chaochow-Chinchow Railway as planned is to start from Hunan, pass through Kwangsi and terminate in Kwangtung. The other line will commence at Chowchiatou in Honan and reach Hsiangyang in Hupoh. Both lines combined total approximately 1,100 miles.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUNTERY COURSE, 1917-18.  
(1) Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Sections (No. 1 Co.) are provisionally warned to attend the Range on Sunday, Dec. 9th.  
(2) Members of the Band, Orchestra, Bagpipers and Drummers and Ambulance desirous of firing the 1917-18 Munterly course will send in their names immediately to their C.O. Class of instruction will be arranged for these Units.  
(3) Forty-five men fired on Sunday, 2nd December. Highest score obtained 119. Average per man, 80.2. Eight qualified as Marksmen and 17 as first class shots.  
P. C. JAMES, D.S.P. (R.),  
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1917.



# SEQUEL TO A CHINESE COOLIE'S DEATH.

## A EUROPEAN INVOLVED.

### VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. R. Wood, upon the body of a Chinese coolie, who met with his death by falling into a nullah, thereby fracturing the base of his skull.

The following were the jury:—Messrs. J. B. de Lancaster, W. H. B. Muskett, and Charles Dickens.

The Coroner said that the incident occurred on the 30th of October, and the coolie died in the Government Civil Hospital on the 4th November, the body being identified by certain witnesses at the mortuary on the 6th November, as that of the person who had been found injured in the nullah. The deceased was one of a group of Chinese who were playing some game inside the gateway of the military grounds in Queen's Road East, near Arsenal Street, close to a nullah, into which the deceased fell as the result of certain circumstances which had occurred. The delay in holding the enquiry was due to the difficulty the Police experienced in obtaining evidence of identification of the body.

Sergeant McWalter deposed to having received a telephone message on the day in question, as a result of which he went to the spot and found the Chinese who was injured and had him removed in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital.

Corporal Arthur Gillard, R.E., manager of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, then went into the witness-box.

The Coroner—I want you to understand that you are at liberty to refuse to answer any questions, or to give evidence.

Witness said he was passing the gateway on the day in question, and noticed about 30 Chinese gambling inside the gate. They were near a concrete structure at the edge of the nullah. He went up to them and, leaning over the railing nearest to him, pushed them aside. The men scattered and he walked away.

The Coroner—Did nothing happen until you got right away from the crowd?—Witness:—Nothing at all.

Did you carry a stick at the time?—I cannot quite remember; I usually carry a stick about.

Did you not see anyone fall into the nullah?—No, as soon as the men dispersed I went home.

What you say now does not quite agree with the statement you made to Inspector Sim. What you told him was: "I rushed at the crowd and waved my stick." Is that quite correct?—No, I did not rush with a stick. I waved my hands, asking them to disperse.

Did you strike anyone?—No; I might have pushed them.

What was your object in trying to disperse the crowd?—I tried to prevent gambling being carried on. Groups of men have been gambling there before, and I, as a military officer, did not want them gambling on military land. Witness added that he heard on the following day that a man had been injured.

What steps did you take? Did you report the matter to the military authorities?—I went with Mr. Bradbury to the spot, where I saw drops of blood. I did not report the matter to the Police or the military authorities.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that it was clear from the evidence that the death of the Chinese was caused by the action of that witness on the day in question. He said he was ignorant of what had occurred. Mr. Bradbury, who came along at the time, seeing what happened, took action.

Inspector Sim—Had you instructions from the Military Authorities to deal with gambling or to drive coolies from there?—Witness: No.

Witness, to Coroner—In my opinion it would have been impossible for one of the men of the circle to fall into the nullah without my seeing it. If I had known of the accident I would have gone back and picked the man up. None of the other coolies tried to draw my attention to it.

M. B. Ballie, Reserve Constable and clerk in the Naval Ordnance Department, said he was passing the nullah, and was following about ten yards behind the last witness. There were several coolies sitting on the water main gambling. Corporal Gillard went to the spot and tried to get hold of something which he (witness) did not see. The coolies jumped up and one of them fell into the nullah. By that time the Corporal had gone by. Witness looked into the nullah and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# AN OLD MAN'S TALE OF WOE.

A pathetic story was related yesterday morning to the Captain Superintendent of Police by an old Ceylonese resident, who migrated to Australia in the early 'seventies. The man, John Bae, who is nearly eighty years of age, told his mournful tale with tears streaming down his cheeks. It appears that he had the good fortune to win \$1,000 in a sweepstake at Townsville, and decided to return to the land of his birth to spend the remaining years of his life. At Sydney he met another Ceylonese, a Mohammedan, who was also on his way back to Ceylon. Naturally, the link of country drew them both together, and they sailed by the same boat, being berthed in the same cabin. The old man, who had given his drafts into the purser's keeping, on reaching Hongkong took them, and, thinking his money would not be safe in his possession, entrusted it to his compatriot, who undertook to buy him a ticket for the rest of the journey. They both went into the same boarding-house at Wanchai, and waited for about a week for a ship, which arrived three days ago. This old man and his friend went on board, and an hour before the starting of the boat, when the steward came round to examine the tickets, the Mohammedan informed the old man that he had not purchased a ticket for him. The old man immediately jumped into a launch and rushed off to the steamship agency to purchase his ticket, but the steamer had sailed by the time he had reached the wharf, carrying with it his "friend" and all his money. The old man is now practically penniless and has appealed to the police to assist him in getting his money back. He is not sure whether the other man meant to defraud him or not.

It is understood that the police have been in wireless communication with the vessel, and that the "friend" will be arrested at Singapore and brought back to Hongkong.

Saw the injured coolie bleeding profusely from the head. Sergeant Marriott of the Naval Yard Police, with the assistance of some coolies, attended to the injured man. The Corporal did not strike any of the coolies.

The Coroner—How far was the Corporal before he started running to the crowd?—Witness: About five yards away. He had a stick under his arm.

I think you told Inspector Sim that the Corporal waved his stick?—No, I did not tell him that. Witness added that there were some other coolies playing Chinese chess near by.

Doctor W. J. Woodman, Assistant Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull. The injury might have been caused by dropping from any height to the hard ground beneath.

Sergeant Bradbury, of the Defence Corps, gave evidence that he saw Corporal Gillard make a dash at the coolies and scatter them. He did not use a stick, or strike any of them. Corporal Gillard then went away. Witness did not understand Chinese. As he was going off, a Chinese coolie came up to him, and, by gestures, managed to make witness understand that a man had fallen into the nullah. He went to the spot and saw the deceased lying injured. There were so many coolies that it would have been easy for one or two to fall in without being noticed.

Inspector Sim stated that he had made every endeavour to trace the identity of the deceased but had failed.

The Coroner, in summing up, said that the question the jury had to decide was—how far Corporal Gillard was to blame. Certain coolies were gambling on military premises, and, according to the law, no private individual had the power to interfere; that was the duty of the Police. If Corporal Gillard had any power at all it was to drive trespassers from military land. He would have been right in sending the men out of the gates, but that was not his object. His object, according to the evidence, was to stop the gambling. Anyhow, it was perfectly clear that the death of the Chinese, unknown, was due to what Corporal Gillard did. If the jury found him guilty of rushing at the crowd, he would be liable to be convicted of manslaughter; on the other hand, if they thought that Corporal Gillard went up to the crowd in a playful manner with the intention of dispersing it, then they could bring in a verdict of accidental death.

The jury retired, and after a few minutes' deliberation brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

# HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## ALLEGED THEFT OF WIRE.

A Chinese electrician was charged with stealing wire from the place where he was working.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Friday to make enquiries.

## RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant was banished for ten years, only six months ago.

Defendant said he had returned in search of employment.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to a year's hard labour.

## MARINE HAWKER'S MISFORTUNE.

A marine hawker was charged with being in unlawful possession of a bowl valued at \$1.

Defendant said he bought the bowl for 30 cents, as it was in a dirty condition.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he believed defendant's story, but he would be convicted for not possessing a licence. He imposed a fine of \$3, with the alternative of 7 days' imprisonment.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese, employed on the s.s. "Jacob," was charged with the unlawful possession of opium.

It was stated that defendant had with him four pounds of raw opium and seven tea balls of prepared opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined him \$1,200; in default, six months' hard labour.

Another Chinese, also charged with being in possession of opium, was fined \$600; in default, three months' imprisonment.

## HIS FRIENDS' PRESENT TO HIM.

A Chinese bricklayer was charged with the unlawful possession of seven gunny bags.

Defendant stated that four bags had been presented to him by the owners, who asked him to use them as quilts. The other three bags contained his clothing, and he denied that he stole them.

The complainants, a Chinese woman and her son, denied that they gave the bags to defendant.

As there was a previous conviction against defendant, Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

## A PICKPOCKET SENT TO PRISON.

A Chinese youth was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese and stealing \$100 in bank notes from him.

Sergeant Davitt stated that the complainant, who is a fitter employed by a compradore in Queen's Road, was sent by his master to collect money due him by the Wing On Co. Having received \$100 in bank notes, the complainant was returning to the shop, when defendant, with three other Chinese, jostled against him and, picking his pocket, ran away. In his hurry defendant dropped \$45. Chase was given, and defendant was arrested, but he had passed the remaining \$55 on to his accomplices, who have not yet been arrested.

Defendant denied the charge. There was no necessity, he said, for him to turn pickpocket, as he had a good job bringing in plenty of money. Besides, he had his parents to support him. Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour, and ordered the \$45 to be returned to the compradore.

# THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.

The students of Hongkong University have been busily engaged during the week-end in making arrangements for the bazaar and entertainments to be given in aid of the Fund of the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council on Thursday and Friday next.

The programme is extensive and a large number of tickets have already been sold. Each afternoon there will be a bazaar with side-shows, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and again from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. Refreshments will be provided and a band will add to the attractions. In the evening the Engineering and Scientific Laboratories will be open from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m., and there will also be a programme carried out in the Great Hall of the University.

On Thursday evening, there will be a concert from 8 p.m. to 9.45 p.m., at which many well-known local artists have promised to contribute. After a short interval for refreshments there will be a play, given by the students of the University, entitled "The Good-Natured Man." This will take about one hour and will be in English.

The performance on Friday evening will be in Cantonese and will be carried out by students of the University. They have selected "The Merchant of Venice," and it will be of interest to those who know Cantonese to follow this rendering of the famous play.

The appeal of the students is made in the name of charity. They will do their utmost to give visitors good value for their money, and they can promise plenty of fun during the afternoon and more serious entertainment in the evenings.

# SPORT.

## TENNIS.

### LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

The result of the first round of this competition under the auspices of the Ladies' Recreation Club is as follows:—

Mrs. Kent, L.R.C., beat Mrs. Sandeman, U.S.R.C., at the U.S.R.C. ground.

Mrs. Lindsell, U.S.R.C., beat Mrs. Hill, Taiiko, at the U.S.R.C. ground.

Mrs. Bell, L.R.C., beat Mrs. Dwyer, U.S.R.C., at Peak Club.

Miss Mitchell, Taiiko, beat Mrs. Nisbet, L.R.C., at the L.R.C. ground.

Miss Wilkinson, L.R.C., beat Miss Robinson, U.S.R.C., at the U.S.R.C. ground.

Mrs. Beckwith, U.S.R.C., beat Mrs. Scott, Taiiko.

Mrs. Digby, L.R.C., beat Miss McNeill, Taiiko, at the L.R.C. ground.

Miss Abing, C.R.C., beat Mrs. Good-ban, L.R.C., at the L.R.C. ground.

## GOLE.

### LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP DRAW.

The draw for the first round of the Ladies' Championship (1917) in connection with the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is as follows:—

Mrs. Maitland v. Mrs. Morrison, Miss J. Rodger v. Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Manning v. Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Pearce v. Miss Robertson, Miss M. Rodger v. Miss Wilkinson, Miss Worters v. Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Crawford v. Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Adams v. Mrs. Minner-Jones.

The rounds will be played off on or before the following dates:—1st, 18th Dec.; 2nd, 4th Jan.; 3rd, 19th Jan.; 4th, 31st January.

The eclectic competition at Happy Valley and the Stroke competition at Fanning during November were won by Miss Wilkinson.

## CRICKET.

### HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

As there was only one match on Saturday there are not many changes in the averages. Ng Sze Kwong remains at the top of the batting list, though his average has suffered considerably on account of his being bowled for 2 on Saturday. Brayshaw was a tower of strength to his side, and by his latest bowling performance takes Hamilton's place at the head of the bowling list with 15 wickets for 92 runs. Below will be found the averages to date:—

BATTING AVERAGES.				
	Innings	Not out	Highest score	Total
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	5	2	105	199
M. Abbas, C.C.C.	3	1	49	97
T.H. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	5	1	65	148
Chow Yat Kwong, C.R.C.	4	0	75	148
H. E. Murill, H.K.C.C.	4	0	76	148
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	6	0	72	208
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	5	1	58	133
W. Graham, C.C.C.	5	1	52	133
L. Murray, H.K.C.C.	5	0	55	160
Sig. Hack, Navy	4	0	45	118
A. E. Rumsdell, U.C.C.	7	1	72	171
G. Lee, C.R.C.	5	1	35	113
D. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	6	1	83	141
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	0	0	43	168
W. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	5	0	55	133
Rev. Hastings, Navy	3	0	47	73

BOWLING AVERAGES.				
	Over	Runs	Wickets	Average
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	28	91	15	6.1
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	64	167	26	6.4
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	52	143	19	7.4
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	24	65	7	7.9
Lt. Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	29	95	11	8.7
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	71	273	31	8.9
Gr. Beacock, R.G.A.	45	180	19	9.5
Rev. Hastings, Navy	28	78	8	9.5
R. Portonji, K.C.C.	79	241	25	9.6
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	70	262	25	10.4
W. Grimmett, C.C.C.	44	167	16	10.5
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	29	84	8	10.5
B. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	35	85	8	11.0
Conn. Gibson, Navy	25	102	9	11.3
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	50	227	21	11.3
W. Graham, C.C.C.	54	182	16	11.4

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### HONGKONG LEAGUE (DIVISION II).

R.E. (RESERVES) v. 87th CO., R.G.A. This match will be played to-morrow (Wednesday) on the Navy Ground, Happy Valley. Kick-off, 4 p.m.

R.E. (Reserves) v. St. Andrew's and Crickshafts; Cuckoo (Capt.), Waller and Webster; Millard, Baker, Durose, Todd and Beakes.

## ST. ANDREW'S FAIR GOLF COMPETITIONS.

### HURDLE POOL.

Three of the four competitors who tied for the fourth prize in the Hurdle Pool over the 7 hole course at St. Andrew's Fair on Saturday played the final last evening with the following result:—

Mr. W. C. Davidson ..... 24  
Mr. W. D. Kraft ..... 23  
Mr. W. T. Elson ..... 20  
Mr. T. A. Loughlin, scratched.

### CLACK COIN.

Only three of the five players who tied for the 3rd and 4th prizes in the above competition made an appearance yesterday. The result was as follows:—

Mr. W. Ross ..... 23  
Miss Wilkinson ..... 22  
Mr. M. Mass ..... 22  
Mr. T. A. Loughlin, scratched.  
Mr. G. R. Dunne.

# INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD

## & COMPANY,

# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

# ROBES OF THE MOMENT

## IN NEWEST FABRICS.

# BLOUSES OF TASTE

## IN FINEST MATERIALS

# GOLFERS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS

## IN SILK AND WOOL.

# HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

## AT MODERATE PRICES.

# SHOES FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR

## in "Lotus" and "Walkover" Brands.

# MOTOR COATS.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18



# ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

## LIMITED.

Phone 1990.

Hotel Mansions.

[1185

# Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## JUST ARRIVED:

## SMART NEW.

## LADIES'

# SHOES.

—O—

# WICHERT & GARDINER'S

## UNIQUE FOOTWEAR.

[19



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT required for Mercantile Office. Some knowledge of Bookkeeping necessary. "A. B. C." Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1351]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re ORUZ & COMPANY, late of Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants.

A Fourth and Final Dividend of \$5.20 per cent. has been declared in the above matter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above mentioned DIVIDEND may be received at the Trustee's Office, Mercantile Bank Building, 7, Queen's Road Central, TUESDAY (TUESDAY), the 4th day of December, 1917, and on any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 12 o'clock (Noon).

Creditors applying for payment must produce any bills of exchange or other securities held by them and must sign a receipt in the prescribed form.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1917.

C. A. BAHOZA, A.S.A., Trustee. [1352]

## TIENTSIN FLOODS.

THE Students of the University invite you to their BAZAAR and ENTERTAINMENTS next THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 6th and 7th, at the University.

The Proceeds will be for THE METROPOLITAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BAZAAR, 2.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. and 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. on each day.

## EXHIBITION OF LABORATORIES

6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

## CONCERT AND PLAY (in English)

THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 8 P.M. to 11 P.M.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE" (in Cantonese) on FRIDAY, Dec. 7th, at 8 P.M. to 11 P.M., in the Great Hall of the University.

Tickets of Admission to the University in the Evening, \$1 each.

Millions of Chinese families will starve this winter unless help is provided. The students of the University invite you to assist them to raise funds for the victims of the Tientsin Floods by coming to the Bazaar and entertainments at the University on Thursday and Friday, December 6th and 7th. [1353]

## LOST.

A LONG-HAIRED BLACK TOM CAT, with White Muzzle, underpart of neck, chest and paws. If found or seen, kindly inform—W. ARMSTRONG, 8, Stewart Terrace, No. 94, Peak. [1346]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have this day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd. [1335]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day appointed Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRIKSON, ASTRO Manager of our Business at Hongkong and have authorised him to Sign our Firm Name per Procuration. Dated this 1st day of December, 1917. CARVALHO & COMPANY. [1345]

## NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co., Agents. Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1371]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that as from 1st December, 1917, the "HONGKONG HOTEL ORCHESTRA" will play daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

IN THE MAIN LOUNGE From 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

IN THE GRILL ROOM, From 8 P.M. to 10 P.M.

A series of TEA DANCES will be held during the Winter Months each TUESDAY and FRIDAY, commencing on 11th December, 1917. Dancing 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Special DINNER DANCES will be held on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, BOXING NIGHT and NEW YEAR'S EVE. J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [1348]

## INTIMATIONS

## 4% FRENCH LOAN.

(RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription.

The list of applications will be closed IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 10th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: \$8.60V

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 4, Chater Road. [1290]

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT

## LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription List will be Closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1917. [1263]

## CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION

## OF THE

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.

And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

## LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION

## OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.

Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

## G. B. R.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC BUILDINGS, and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building, within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reserve or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED, ED and LIKED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be LIME-WASHED in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Cappings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its surrounding Walls LIME-WASHED up to the level of the First Floor.

Ceiled, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be LIME-WASHED, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to LIME-WASH FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1917.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilmour Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH and through the Yau-ma-tei service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary. Dated this 30th day of November, 1917. [1373]

## G. B. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce (Passports or Identification papers) and persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## COLD CURE TABLETS

## CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

## AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Hoveley,

Blackwater,

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold."

## PREPARED ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16. [12]

## MARRIAGE.

WESTBROOK SWANSON—At H.B.M. Consulate, and afterwards at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., on November 26th, JAMES WESTBROOK, of the Oxygen and Drum Co., to ELIZABETH MILNER SWANSON, daughter of A. S. Swanson, Wick, Caithness, Scotland.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.O. London Office: 121, Finsbury Square, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4th DECEMBER, 1917.

## PAST AND PRESENT: A PARALLEL.

More than a hundred years have elapsed since NAPOLEON in a decree—which, it is interesting to note, was dated from Berlin—declared the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, interdicted all intercourse with them, consigned to prison all their nationals found in any country in alliance with France, and confiscated every article of English produce or manufacture, wherever discovered. That it was impossible to carry out an actual blockade of Britain without a Navy was, no doubt, a fact on which Napoleon did not deceive himself, although Bourrienne, his ostensible Secretary, in his *Memoirs*, seems to doubt this. The decree was intended to do as much damage to Britain as lay within Napoleon's power, and if it had been carried out thoroughly it might have appeared to effect its purpose. According to Bourrienne, however, it was not so carried out. Licences for the sale of English goods were issued to everybody rich enough to pay for them, so that while a poor man might narrowly escape being shot for bringing into the country, one sugar loaf, a rich man might secure a licence for importing a million sugar loaves. But regardless of how far the decree was carried into effect, Napoleon's measures for destroying his enemy economically are of great interest at the present time. His idea was to cut off as much as possible the sale of British goods and develop as much as possible the sale of French goods in their stead. One of the measures to gain this end was to require every vessel, which had obtained

a licence, to export merchandise equivalent to the colonial produce licensed to be imported. The result was that, it being very profitable, owing to the high prices, to import colonial produce, old stores of goods were bought up cheap for export, marked at their full value as if new, and thrown into the sea after the vessel left French shores. The small loss this occasioned was fully set off by the magnificent profit from the goods imported, while the quantity and quality of the French exports were magnified to an extraordinary degree. As regards the exclusion of English goods, the measures taken were equally ineffective. The high prices obtainable aroused such cupidity that smuggling was inevitable. As an instance, it is recorded that immense quantities of British goods accumulated at Holstein, where they had been taken at a premium of thirty-three to forty per cent. When it was decided that leave should be given for the open import of such goods at a duty of 33 per cent, the amount of smuggling that had been going on was proved by the fact that in one year Hamburg alone showed a revenue from this source of sixty millions of francs. Apart from the failure of this so-called "continental system" to effect the objects it had in view, there was the universal execration which it raised. Bourrienne, writing some twenty years afterwards, said that "one can scarcely now conceive how Europe could endure for a single day that fiscal tyranny which extorted exorbitant prices for articles which the habits of three centuries had rendered equally indispensable to rich and poor. The continental system, which was worthy only of the dark and barbarous ages, and which had it been even admissible in theory, was perfectly impracticable in its application, can never be sufficiently stigmatised. The hurling of twenty kings from their thrones would have excited less hatred than this contempt for the wants of the people. This profound ignorance of the maxims of political economy was the source of general privation and misery, which, in their turn, produced general hostility. It is necessary to have witnessed, as I did, the countless vexations and miseries occasioned by this deplorable system to form a due conception of the mischief its authors did in Europe, and how greatly the hatred and revenge which it produced contributed to Napoleon's fall." What would Bourrienne have thought of the economic activities of the opponents in the present struggle as directed towards the enfeeblement and downfall of one another. On the one hand he would have seen a blockade of Germany carried out certainly with more accord, less corruption, and greater facilities for such as than Napoleon's blockade of Britain, and yet only saved from being as tyrannical towards the neutral Powers by the fact, that Germany's blockade of Britain has wrought them even more damage. It is, indeed, a moot question whether the scarcity in Germany to-day is more the result of her own actions than of the British blockade. Germany has been her own enemy in this matter, for the inconvenience to neutrals which the British blockade involved, despite the care with which it was applied, was totally eclipsed by Germany's complete denial of any neutral rights whatever. Indeed, if there is any parallel to be drawn between Napoleon's economic measures for the destruction of his enemy and the economic measures taken for the same end in the present war it can only be with the submarine campaign of Germany. As Napoleon's measure excited the hostility of Europe, so has Germany's measure; as Napoleon's measure drove into the opposite camp those who would otherwise have remained neutral, so has Germany's measure; as Napoleon's measure contributed largely to his downfall so will Germany's measure. It has to be remembered that in the hundred years that have elapsed since the downfall of Napoleon the commercial solidarity of the world has largely increased, so that where Napoleon's decree inflicted misery on one, the Kaiser's decree has brought misery on ten. For one enemy that Napoleon created by his act the Kaiser has created ten. Napoleon's decree affected many countries, but the Kaiser's decree has affected the whole world. Those whom the Gods would destroy they first drive mad, and certainly if Napoleon was mad when he conceived his act of fiscal tyranny, the Kaiser was more than mad when he launched an attack which has brought him enemies in every quarter. We have

only to think what the position of Germany would have been to-day had she never entered on her submarine campaign to see how it has altered her position. She would have retained the neutrality, if not the friendship, of the United States, a powerful factor in the time when she came to sue for peace; she would have increased her food supply, supplanting the blockade of her frontiers has been as ineffective, comparatively, as some reports seem to indicate; and she would have been able to employ in other directions all the energy and material she has devoted to the construction of submarines. From the serious situation which has been caused by the submarine campaign Germany cannot hope to escape. In fact, whatever successes she may gain on land are more than counter-balanced by the sinking of enemy ships at sea, which brings her no nearer her goal and intensifies the sufferings she will have to endure in the future.

## During the week ended December 1st

there were notified in the Colony one case (Chinese) of diphtheria, which proved fatal; and five cases of enteric fever, one of which was British.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals: Mr. Li Shui Kam, \$100; Mr. Yeung Shui Wong, \$50; Mr. Lai Hon, \$25; and Mr. Yeung Tsun Cho, \$25.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. K. Dobbin, formerly of the Indian Army, has taken over command of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He saw service in the China War, 1900, including the relief of Peking, and the actions at Peitsang and Yangstun (medal with clasp).

A Japanese hotel-keeper, of No. 38, Praya East, has reported to the police that between 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant, during his absence, his "boy" forced open a locked drawer and stole \$1,304.50 in bank notes, a gold watch chain, and several rings, valued at \$244.

The Rev. William Lorraine Seymour Dallas, Chaplain to the Forces, who was killed on September 20th, was the son of the late Charles Henry Dallas, of Shanghai, and previously of Yokohama, and Tokyo, and was born in Tokyo in 1884. He was killed instantaneously by a shell while waiting with his regiment just before they began an attack.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), a Chinese was indicted for returning from banishment. The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), who prosecuted, said he would enter a *nolle prosequi*. His Lordship accordingly discharged the prisoner. There was no other business before the Court.

At the Sunday afternoon "At Home" in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home seven hundred and forty-nine men availed themselves of the kind invitation of the Services' Entertainment Fund on the four Sundays in November. On the last Sunday of the month there was a record attendance of 242, a fair proportion of these being from amongst the Naval men in port. The Services' "At Home" continues to provide a very happy social hour, and the kindness of the subscribers of the S.E.F. is fully and freely recognised. Expenses are kept down to the lowest possible limit compatible with the provision of a good, hearty tea. Subscribers to the Fund are cordially invited to look in at the S. and S. Home on any Sunday afternoon from 4 to 5.30 p.m. and judge of the results of the "At Home" for themselves.

Further particulars are to hand of the fire which (as mentioned in our issue of yesterday) broke out on Sunday night at Queen's Road Central. The outbreak occurred on the ground floor of Nos. 261 and 263, occupied by the Wah Cheong firm, importers of foreign goods. The first floor was used as a dwelling house, and the second floor as a store-room. The fire originated in the ground floor of No. 261 and is supposed to have been caused by a *foh* striking a match to examine a leaking meter of the kerosene gas reservoir. An explosion followed, and the flames immediately spread to the other floors, demolishing the two houses before it could be got under by the Fire Brigade. The amount of damage done and the extent of the insurance effected have not been ascertained.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

## THE NEW CABINET.

PEKING, December 3rd.

A new Cabinet has been formed as follows:—

Wang Shih-chen, Premier and Minister for War.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Wang Ko-ming, Minister of Finance.

Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Communications.

Lu Chung-yu, Minister of Agriculture.

Tien Wen-ich, Minister of the Interior.

Luk Wang-hsiung, Minister of the Navy.

Chian Yung, vice-Minister of Justice and Acting Minister.

Yuan Shih-tao, Minister of Education.

The Cabinet is regarded as a makeshift.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

## NEW FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS HIS POLICY.

PEKING, December 3rd.

Lu Cheng-hsiang visited the Diplomatic Body and stated his policy.

Tao-kun and Chang Hwai-tee left Peking yesterday and immediately wired the President from Tientsin demanding that an attack should be made on Chang-sha.

The President has ordered the 11th division to go to Hupeh immediately to help Wang Chen-yuan.

The new Cabinet has been formed and Wang Shih-chen took over the office of Premier yesterday.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, December 3rd.

## DISAPPEARANCE OF A GUNBOAT.

It is reported that the gunboat *Kong-kung* (built by the Kowloon and Whampoa Dock Co.) disappeared on the 30th ult. She is well armed with modern weapons. The Tsuchun, it is stated, has requested the British Consul in Shanghai to send a dispatch to the Hongkong authorities to have the gunboats *Kwang-lee*, *Kong-tai* and *Kong-kung* disarmed when they arrive in British waters. An order has also been given to Admiral Ching P'ik-kuang, to fire at any gunboat that leaves without permission in future.

DR. WU TING-FANG.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been requested by General Luk Wing-ling, to go to Kwang-shi.

## THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Civil Governor Li Yew-hon returned on the 1st inst.

## BANDITS TO BE ENLISTED.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent Chan Kwing-ming to consult with the leaders of bandits in Heung-shan district. Their services, it is said are to be enlisted for an attack on Swatow.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, entertained all the local gentry and the journalists in Canton.

A French representative who was sent by the French Senate to travel in China, came to Canton and visited Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday. He was entertained by Sun in the Generalissimo's office.

## SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES AND THE WORLD WAR.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton says:—

The resignation of General Chi jui, it is believed by the South-Western leaders, will undoubtedly open the way for a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the Peking Government and the South-West.

The re-convening of the National Assembly will afford an opportunity for a united China to actively participate in the war and pursue an aggressive policy against Germany and Austria-Hungary. The South-West regards exceedingly that internal disturbance at home has prevented the National Assembly from adopting important measures essential to immediate participation against the enemy of democracy.

## THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

## CONCESSION BY THE WAR OFFICE.

The following telegram, dated Nov. 26th, has been received from the War Office in reply to the repeated demands which have been made for a redress of the grievance suffered by Service men in the exchange value of the dollar:—

With reference to your telegram No. 1072 of the 14th inst., a scheme has been approved for conversion in the China Command, except Weihaiwei, as from November 1st, as follows:—

Para. 1.—For purposes of calculation add together pay and all allowances issued locally, taking allowance for this purpose at 10 dollars per \$1. For quarters and issues in kind, regulated Lodging Allowance and local value of rations should be taken.

Para. 2.—75 per cent. of the total thus arrived at in sterling up to a maximum of \$300 per annum may be converted into dollars at 2/10 to the dollar.

Para. 3.—One half of the excess of the total over \$300 per annum may also be converted at 2/10 to the dollar.

Para. 4.—The amount in dollars arrived at in para. 2 and para. 3 will be inclusive of local allowances issuable in dollars.

Para. 5.—The balance will be converted at the current rate of exchange.



# THE WAR.

## GREAT BATTLE IN THE WEST.

### ENEMY ENDEAVOUR COMPLETELY FRUSTRATED.

### KILLING GERMANS AT A RECORD RATE.

### THE RUSSIAN PEACE MOVE.

### STRONG COMMENTS BY ALLIES.

### ITALIANS STILL RESISTING.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### TEN ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Rifle North-County and Home County Battalions this morning captured some fortified buildings and strong points on the main ridge northward of Paschendale, and took prisoners.

We withdrew unmolested last night from the sharp salient formed by Masnières, which the enemy is still shelling.

Ten hostile attacks on this front during the last twenty-four hours were completely repulsed.

Fighting occurred in and around Gonnelleu.

We broke up attacks in the neighbourhood of La Vaque and Bourlon.

Our artillery successfully engaged concentrations of enemy infantry in the vicinity of Moeuvres.

##### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Despite clouds and mist on Saturday, our aeroplanes carried out several successful reconnaissances over the area near the battle front.

Sixty bombs were dropped and many machine-gun rounds were fired on the enemy's infantry on the road.

Bombs were dropped at night on Roulers Station.

##### RECORD KILLING OF GERMANS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Reuter's Correspondent at headquarters telegraphing last evening said:—The Germans yesterday delivered fifteen attacks against our La Vaque positions.

Reliable informants state that we killed more Germans opposite here within twelve hours than at any spot in the same time throughout the war. We also advanced our line south of Vailliers and Gonnelleu, but last night we drew back our line slightly in the region of Masnières for the purpose of strengthening our defences.

We captured nearly 600 prisoners. We delivered a moonlight attack in the Paschendale region last night, beginning at 1.15 a.m. After sharp fighting we gained two strong positions, enabling us to obtain complete scope for observation hereabouts.

##### LOST GUNS RECOVERED.

The enemy occupied and somewhat destroyed the stretch of railway near Gouzaucourt before being driven back.

Guardians, supported by dismounted Cavalry and Tanks, cleared out the Germans from Gouzaucourt.

We regained Gonnelleu, capturing 300 Germans and 40 machine-guns.

The heaviest enemy losses were apparently experienced around Masnières, owing to his persistent attempts to advance.

By far the greatest proportion of the guns which had to be left during the first retirement were retaken, and as previously mentioned most of the others were blown up or disabled.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 1st.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong English counter-attacks against the positions we captured yesterday near Cambrai failed.

#### NINE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday the enemy delivered nine separate attacks in the neighbourhood of Masnières. We bent them all off with heavy enemy losses.

Detachments of German infantry in the last attack gained a foothold in the village of Les Rues Vertes, on the west bank of the Canal-de-Lescaut.

Our counter-attack drove them out. We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Avion and south of Armentières.

##### TERRIBLY HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The German losses during the ambitious counter-attack on November 30th were terribly heavy, particularly in the bigger of the two attacks between Moeuvres and Bourlon, where they moved across the open in closely massed waves, not even attempting a smoke screen concealment.

Our gunners never had such an expanse of human targets, and the ground is strewn over a very wide area with grey corpses. This attack was launched by seven Divisions, but it achieved no success whatever, owing to the intensity of our thickly concentrated artillery fire. The southern attack, between Vendhuile and Masnières, was undertaken by five Divisions, and our line was temporarily pressed back.

##### TACTICAL SITUATION VIRTUALLY UNAFFECTED.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the amount of territory the enemy gained in Friday's attack at a loss of 1,000 bodies is so trifling that it would scarcely show appreciably upon a military map. Tactically the situation may be said to remain virtually unaffected by the fighting, owing to our troops' magnificent spirit and determination. The difference between our recent splendid victory and the German reply is that we retain the gains up to a depth of nearly six miles, whereas they have nearly everywhere been beaten back to where they started. Their intention was to turn our line and pinch us out from the new salient towards Cambrai. It was a test of the respective fighting qualities, with the odds probably about three to one in favour of the Germans.

##### SERIOUS REPULSE PREVENTED.

LONDON, December 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, continuing his description of the latest German counter-attack (the first part of which appeared in our yesterday's issue), says:—By three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy had been thrown back right out of the village.

We are again in possession of the high ground and railway, which is really important.

Fighting is still in progress. We fought our way back through Gonneu Wood to the very outskirts of Gonnelleu.

A desperate effort to re-take Bourlon Wood, which our airmen at one time reported as being held pressed, was finally broken up with heavy enemy losses from our intense artillery concentration.

At one time yesterday it looked as if the enemy were going to inflict a serious reverse upon us, but thanks to the extraordinary gallantry of our troops and the dogged tenacity with which they opposed great odds, the enemy's success was very largely neutralised.

The weather remains fine and the visibility is good.

##### GERMAN FICTION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

A German official wireless message states:—There was most violent artillery firing during the night astride the Paschendale ridge. English attacks east and west of Moeuvres broke down. We cleared out the enemy from Masnières, and repulsed strong counter-attacks after desperate fighting on the west bank of the Scheldt, and also west of Vendhuile, taking several hundred prisoners. The captures are now 60 guns and 100 machine-guns.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, December 2nd.

A communiqué states:—There was an artillery duel in various sectors.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, December 1st.

A communiqué says:—There are violent artillery actions at St. Quentin and in the region south of Juvin-court.

On the right of the Meuse we repulsed an enemy coup-de-main, north-west of Bezonvaux.

##### GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 2nd.

A communiqué states:—Artillery activity continues to be very great on the right bank of the Meuse, but there was no infantry action.

##### Italian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### ITALIAN FRONT.

##### ENEMY WARSHIPS ATTACK COAST.

ROME, December 2nd.

An official report states:—Fourteen enemy light-craft attacked the coast on November 28th, but we counter-attacked by armoured trains, and the enemy quickly withdrew, managing to evade our torpedo boats which were despatched to wards Pola to intercept him.

An armoured train hit an enemy ship.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### VENICE DETERMINED TO RESIST INVADERS.

VENICE, December 2nd.

Two-thirds of the population has departed. An average of a thousand daily are leaving. The remainder are receiving a shilling daily each and work. They declare they are resolved to defend the city to their last drop of blood. Their morale and spirit are of the highest. Only nine English people remain, including the family of the Vice-Consul, and Constance Fletcher, the novelist and dramatist, who writes under the pseudonym of "George Fleming." The latter is bravely sticking to her post at the Military Hospital.

##### ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, December 2nd.

An Italian official message states:—There is very intense artillery activity from the Asiago plateau to the Lower Piave.

We drove back the enemy attempting to approach Melette.

One of our parties reached an enemy position in the Monte Pertica region, but was unable to hold it owing to concentration of enemy fire.

##### ITALIANS PRAY FOR RAIN.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says:—The Italians are now praying for rain, for the drought has made the Piave very low and is greatly assisting the enemy, who is endeavouring to cross by wading and pontoon bridges constructed during the night, as well as by rafts and boats. The Italian artillery has destroyed most of the last named. The Italians generally purposely allow the enemy to cross and then fire right into the crowded troops, who scatter like sheep, some running along the banks where they are shot down singly, and others throwing themselves into the water hoping to regain the further shore.

##### The Near East.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

##### ENEMY LOSSES VERY HEAVY.

LONDON, December 2nd.

An official message states:—The Turks attacked at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Beirute-Tahta and Bir-el-Buri and gained a foothold in our position.

We ejected them at daybreak, taking two hundred prisoners.

Our aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on a camp, the railway, batteries and aerodrome at Tulkeram, an important junction of Turkish communications.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMAN FRATERNISATION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

A Roumanian communiqué states:—Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation.

A Roumanian patrol arrested a German sub-lieutenant and cadet carrying manifestoes and proclamations to the Roumanians.

##### General.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

##### BRITISH SUBJECTS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

PETROGRAD, December 1st.

M. Trozky has ordered that no British subjects are to be allowed to leave Russia till the interned Russians, mentioned on November 27th, have been released.

##### UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA'S SEPARATE PEACE.

PETROGRAD, December 1st.

The American Military Representative at the Russian Headquarters, on behalf of the United States Government, has strongly protested to General Dukhonin against Russia concluding a separate armistice.

##### FRENCH PROTEST.

The French Representative told General Dukhonin that France does not recognise the People's Commissioners and is confident that the Russian Command will reject the criminal negotiation.

##### CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF IMPRISONED.

Count Kappist, the Chief of the Naval Staff, has been imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul on a charge of fomenting a strike.

##### EXPRESS HELD UP.

It is officially announced that an armed band of scoundrels held up an express outside Moscow and robbed the passengers.

##### STATEMENT BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, December 2nd.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, has issued a statement pointing out that M. Trozky's Armistice Note was delivered at the Embassy nineteen hours after the Russian Generalissimo had been ordered to negotiate for an armistice. Thus the Allies were confronted with an accomplished fact, and it is impossible for him to reply to a Government which his own Government has not recognised.

##### AMBASSADOR DISMISSED.

M. Trozky has dismissed M. Maklakoff, the new Russian Ambassador to Paris.

##### GERMANY PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE "DEMOCRATIC PEACE."

M. Trozky has informed the Allied diplomatists that Germany is prepared to negotiate for a democratic peace on all fronts. He asks the Allies whether they wish to participate in the negotiations opening to-day.

##### ESSENTIALS FOR VICTORY.

##### UNITY OF DIRECTION AND CONTROL.

PARIS, December 2nd.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by the *Petit Parisien*, stated:—"The moment is very serious. Everything must give way before the importance of our object. We have men, munitions and economic and financial resources, and a feeling that we are fighting for right. Let us strain every nerve now to make unity of direction and control into realities. If we don't waste time and are resolved to win the war, we shall do so. We must have will, patience, endurance and tenacity, and then we shall conquer."

##### THE TEA SALES.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The Tea Control Committee states that the November sales were larger than anticipated early in the month, but that the percentage was 68 per cent. of normal supplies. This percentage is being distributed as rapidly as freights are obtainable, and as the teas are taken from bond.

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### ROUMANIA TO BE SUPPORTED TO THE UTMOST.

WASHINGTON, December 2nd.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the King of Roumania that the United States is determined to continue to assist Roumania, struggling to preserve her freedom against German domination and to support Roumania to the utmost after the war.

##### GERMAN SOLDIERS' PAY.

LONDON, December 2nd.

In the Reichstag, General Von Hoven announced that the pay of private soldiers would be increased by one-third and that of non-commissioned officers by 20 per cent.

##### GERMAN WAR VOTE.

AMSTERDAM, December 1st.

The Reichstag has voted a credit of fifteen milliards, the Independent Socialists alone voting against it.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 1st.

The silver market is featureless.

##### MORAL LEADERSHIP.

##### THE WAR AND THE CHURCHES.

Occasionally it has seemed that the churches regarded the war as an embarrassment, or, when persuaded that it could be reconciled with the existence of a Christian Church in a Christian country, have had difficulty in finding suitable war work.

Individual churches, perhaps all of them, have done valuable work by their own children who have turned soldiers, but the public influence of the churches on the spirit of the nation has not been striking, and such special war conferences and missions as have been held have seemed colourless and lukewarm.

Yet the country never had greater need of spiritual stimulus, a need that increases with each week of the war, and the churches ought to be the agency to impart it. There is no other ready-made; and it is their sphere. Every man or woman who takes the war seriously must have difficulty in living up to the ideal. It is not easy for soldiers to spend week after week in the trenches in the company of death, and remain keen. It is not easy for us merely to remember continually that they are there. It is not easy for mothers to let their sons go. It is not easy to make sacrifices, even the little ones, we all have had to make. It is not easy to keep within the food allowance. It is difficult to keep the gaze trained far ahead and ignore the little inconveniences, the little injustices, at one's elbow.

And there is nothing that one can buy in a shop that will make it easier. Only the steady, minute-to-minute, consciousness of the righteousness of the struggle will avail. It is not strictly speaking a question of religion. It is an affair of duty. Some of us are less religious than others. Some of us are not religious at all, and do not believe in prayer. But there is no man so sure of himself that he may not derive strength from the mental attitude of prayer.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IS WEAKNESS. We are told from time to time of the need of shells, of destroyers, of aeroplanes, of merchantmen, always something material, but the need of the right spiritual quality is greater than any.

One hesitates to write in this strain. One is almost ashamed to suggest that a nation on its knees is the best guarantee that we shall be able to hold our heads up when the war is over. But if this attitude should be regarded as too melodramatic in the circumstances, and unsuitable because of its effect in begging the trousers at the knees, it may be said that how many more men will have been killed per day before we get to the point of not being afraid to display our earnestness.

One might walk the streets and attend the theatre and return home with the impression that the people of the country were firmly determined on one thing, that, whatever happened, to whatever extremities we might be driven, we should always be found dressed up in the fashion.

Shabby clothes in themselves would be a proof of nothing; but it is possible that there may be some indirect relation between this nation in its good clothes (on the one hand, and, on the other, the squealing of vested interests when the necessity of war threatens their profits, and the other evidence of selfish indifference.

A writer in the "Round Table" suggests that the nation needs moral leadership. I think so, too. At present the Allies are getting their moral leadership from President Wilson. In the Bible which every American soldier and sailor will carry with him there is a foreword by the President urging the troops to read the Scriptures diligently, and pointing out the ethical importance of sacrificing everything for duty.

President Wilson is obeying a sound instinct in placing American intervention on a spiritual plane.

If the war is wrong as seen from our side, it should be utterly condemned; if right, it should be pursued with religious fervour. Usually settling down to it is valueless. There is no room for that attitude. — P. F. S., in the *Glasgow Daily Record*.



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### THE MUTINY IN THE GERMAN NAVY. "TO FORCE PEACE"

Referring to the Reichstag last month to the revolutionary plot in the German navy the Minister of Marine, Admiral von Capelle, said:—

It is unfortunately a sad fact that the Russian revolution has also turned the heads of a few people in our fleet, and introduced revolutionary ideas among them. According to the crazy plans of these few people some leaders were to be selected on board all vessels to incite all the crews in the fleet to disobedience. ("Hear, hear," on the Right.) In order, if necessary by force, to paralyse the fleet and to enforce peace. (Tumultuous shouts of "Shame!" from the Right.) It has been established by documents that the chief agitator explained plans here in the Reichstag building in the rooms of the Independent Social Democratic party to the deputies Herren Dittmann, Haase, and Vogther, who approved of them. (Tumultuous shouts of "Shame!" from the Right.) (Uproar on the Extreme Left, shouts of "Transparency!" and "Incredulity!") The deputies pointed out the dangers of such proceedings and advised the greatest caution, but promised their full support by the supply of seditious material for the incitement of the fleet. (Repeated shouts of "Shame!" from the Right.)

In view of this situation it was my first duty to prevent, as far as was in my power, that the promised material should find access to the fleet. I therefore instructed the naval authorities concerned to prevent by all means the circulation of this material. (Cheers.) As regards subsequent occurrences in the fleet I can make no statement here. A few unprincipled and disloyal persons who committed a severe offence have met the fate they deserved, but nevertheless, I want to state from a public platform that the rumours which are current and naturally also come to my knowledge are immensely exaggerated. The preparedness of the fleet was not in doubt a single moment, and thus it shall continue to be. (Cheers.)

Herr David (Socialist) replying to Admiral von Capelle, said: In view of the extremely serious accusations made by Admiral von Capelle against members of the House I find it difficult to believe that the facts are as stated by him. At any rate, the greatest reticence is necessary, though the defendants must, of course, be heard. The Chancellor put the Independent Socialist party outside the boundary-line of equality which they themselves have drawn up. In doing so he was certainly influenced by Admiral von Capelle's reports. We must demand complete equality as citizens for every party, also as regards treatment by the authorities. When Herr Dittmann asks my party at last to adopt his policy I am bound to say that our policy has hitherto exclusively taken care of the interests of the working-classes, which cannot be said of the policy of the Independent Socialist party. The coming elections will prove this. For Saturday's and to-day's unpleasant debates the pan-Germans and the Fatherland party are responsible.

Herr Haase (Independent Socialist) said: The sailor in question visited me and uttered bitter complaints about the conditions under which he and his comrades were suffering. He told me of the great discontent and the great exasperation among the sailors, but it is incorrect to say that he proposed such a plan to me. I challenge the Secretary of State to produce evidence. I was most deeply shocked when I learned that he had been compelled to suffer death for his political ideals. The Secretary of State spoke of the effect of the Russian revolution on the sailors. Not only my party, but the Social Democratic parties of all views greeted nothing else than that the authorities should believe they must wave the red flag in order to drive the other parties into a firm bloc for the purpose of supporting the anti-parliamentary Government policy which has brought us to ruin, and is bound to bring us ever deeper into ruin. Nor does the Chancellor's declaration of to-day, putting us outside the pale of the law, surprise me. He only proves by it that he and the supporters of his policy are at the end of their tether, and they belabour the men who from the beginning opposed this war policy and predicted disaster.

Herr Vogther (Independent Socialist) said: I also spoke with the sailor referred to, and I repeatedly discussed with him the conditions on his ship and in the navy. He and his comrades are entitled to do this. It would appear from the Secretary of State's words that the plan to mutiny originated with us. This is incorrect. Behind us stand hundreds of thousands of men and women, even of those at the front, who, so to speak, are baring their bosoms to the enemy for the Fatherland.

Herr Ebert (Socialist) said: Every day which brings us nearer being freed from this Government policy is a day which brings us nearer to peace. (Loud cheers on the Socialist benches.)

Admiral von Capelle again rose to reply, and said: There is nothing left to me but to clear up the matter in accordance with the facts as disclosed at the official inquiry. Herr Vogther has said that I represented that members of the Independent Socialist party had to some extent hatched the plans and had influenced sailors. I said nothing of the sort. I have here extracts from documents which prove fully what I have said. Herr Haase demands proof. One of the chief guilty parties stated: "I went to see Herr Dittmann and spoke with him about the matter. Herr Dittmann, who showed he was conversant with the matter, was pleased, and said we will set together, but must exercise great caution." ("Hear, hear," from the Right, laughter from the Left. Great applause.) I also spoke with other party members. I did not say to Herr Dittmann, but a kind of party conference took place at which Herren Vogther, Dittmann, and Haase participated, and at which a plan was discussed. ("Hear, hear," from the Right.) In this discussion the deputies declared that I was committing a forbidden and punishable act, and advised extreme care. They also said they would support the plan in every way by pamphlets and printed matter. ("Alas!" from the

Right, and renewed disturbance.) Admiral von Capelle continued: "Another of the accused declared: 'I not only spoke with Herr Dittmann in his office, but also with other members of the Independent Socialist party with Herren Haase, Vogther, and Dittmann jointly. What was discussed there, I must think over. I beg to be called again in the afternoon. In the afternoon he stated: 'As far as the evidence applies to me it is correct; that is to say, what I described actually happened.'" (Cries on the Right of "Do you hear, Haase?" and "Gret, Gret.")

Herr Timhorn (Centre) must admit that Admiral von Capelle was able to support the charges against the three deputies with the actual evidence without which he would have been unable to bring his accusations here. We certainly expect that if the three deputies have transgressed the law it will be a question of high treason, and if it is a question of high treason that they will be dealt with according to the full rigour of the law. Herr Klotz (Conservative) said: The three Independent Socialists are guilty of their immunity in this case must be prosecuted. That is the only thing to do in order to substantiate these very serious charges and to avoid the impression being formed that there are traitors in the German Reichstag who would help to deliver the German fleet into the enemy's hands. (Uproar on the Left.)

Herr Klotz continued: A Public Prosecutor has not demanded the suspension of the deputies' immunity in order to permit proceedings to be brought against them. It follows with certainty that in the documents in the Public Prosecutor's possession there is nothing of what is set forth in Admiral von Capelle's statements. After August 4th, 1918, it is a moral impossibility to set a party outside the ranks of the nation.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

Herr Michaelis followed. He said:—Herr Dittmann has stated that sentences had been passed on sailors to the aggregate of 200 years' hard labour, and that death sentences had also been imposed. If it is his belief that these punishments are excessive and unjust, then the anger which has been voiced by members of the House would be justified. Now I know the real state of affairs, and I have been committed by some of our sailors, and I know that these men had cards on which it was stated that they bound themselves to recognize the principles of the Independent Socialist party, and that with these cards an agitation on a large scale was carried on on board German warships. Herr Dittmann said to me that I had declared I regarded it as the right of any official to belong to one party as much as to another. What I said was that the party must be such as did not agitate against the existence of the empire and of Prussia. In this connection I said that the Independent Socialists stood outside the pale. Herr Michaelis continued: Did I by any chance say that the Independent Socialist party should be outlawed? Who of you heard that? (Uproar among the Socialists.) There is a vast difference between my saying that an authority which is responsible for the efficiency of our troops and for seeing that single sections of our Navy must not indulge in plans which would incapacitate the fleet by insubordination, and must remain free from Independent Socialist agitation, and my declaring that this party must be put under another law. To stand for the former is my right and duty. (Cheers from the Right.) It is my right and my duty to help maintain order in the sense in which the army and navy authorities at this time uphold it. That was my duty, and I did it, and can naturally not admit that it was in any way a beginning of the application of special law procedure. I did not speak of it, but only said I must take care of it, but only said I must take care of it, but only said I must take care of it.

Herr Haase (Ind. Soc.) said: If we had been called as witnesses in the proceedings against sailors and if the punishment had been imposed by members of the Independent Socialist Party. This sequence of facts has been shown by Admiral von Capelle to exist.

Herr Dittmann, Independent Socialist, said he knew nothing of the plan to paralyse the fleet in order to bring about peace.

The discussion then closed, and the vote was taken.—Deutscher.

THE RHINE REGION

On moonlight nights in Western Germany, the line of the Rhine is as bright a mark as the Thames, and far longer, and over its many bridges goes the vast bulk of all the reinforcements and supplies for the German armies in the West. Railways run with it on each side. Its banks and its vicinity are studded with large towns, whose railway stations, depots, and factories are as much an integral part of the German fighting system as are the railways and dumps immediately behind the enemy's front. On the further side of the Rhine, but well within striking distance by modern air-craft, is the dense "black country," which holds Essen and Krupp, Düsseldorf, Krefeld, Elberfeld, Solingen, and the rest. This is the chief nerve-centre of all German activity for war, and the main originating focus of all the murder-agencies the less loose.

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[36-17]



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[37-2]

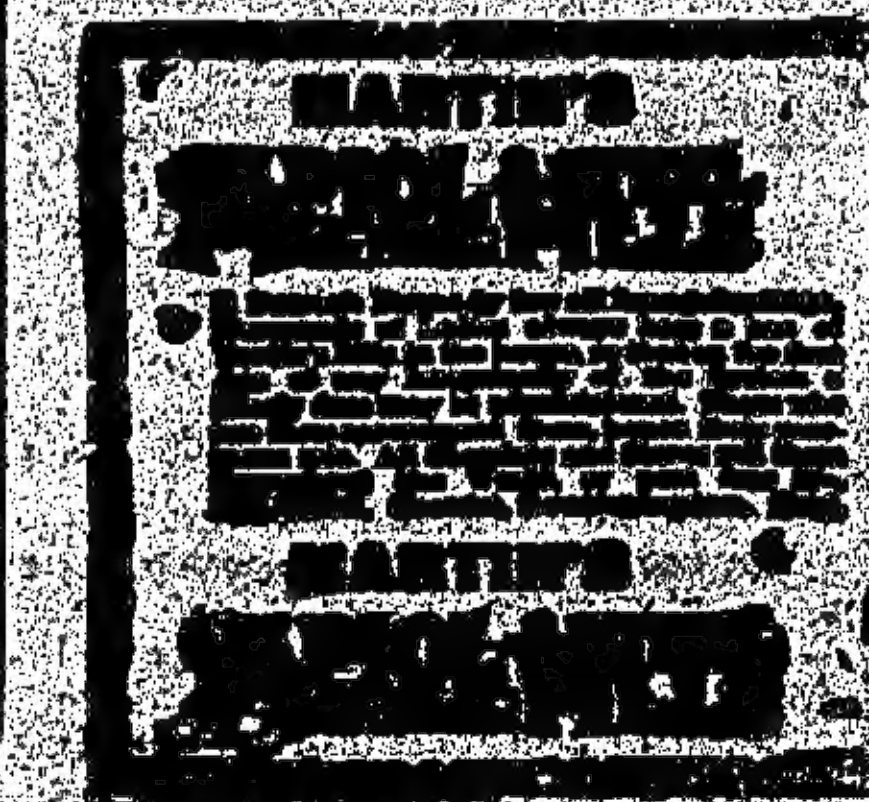
### DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to disperse it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but where health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

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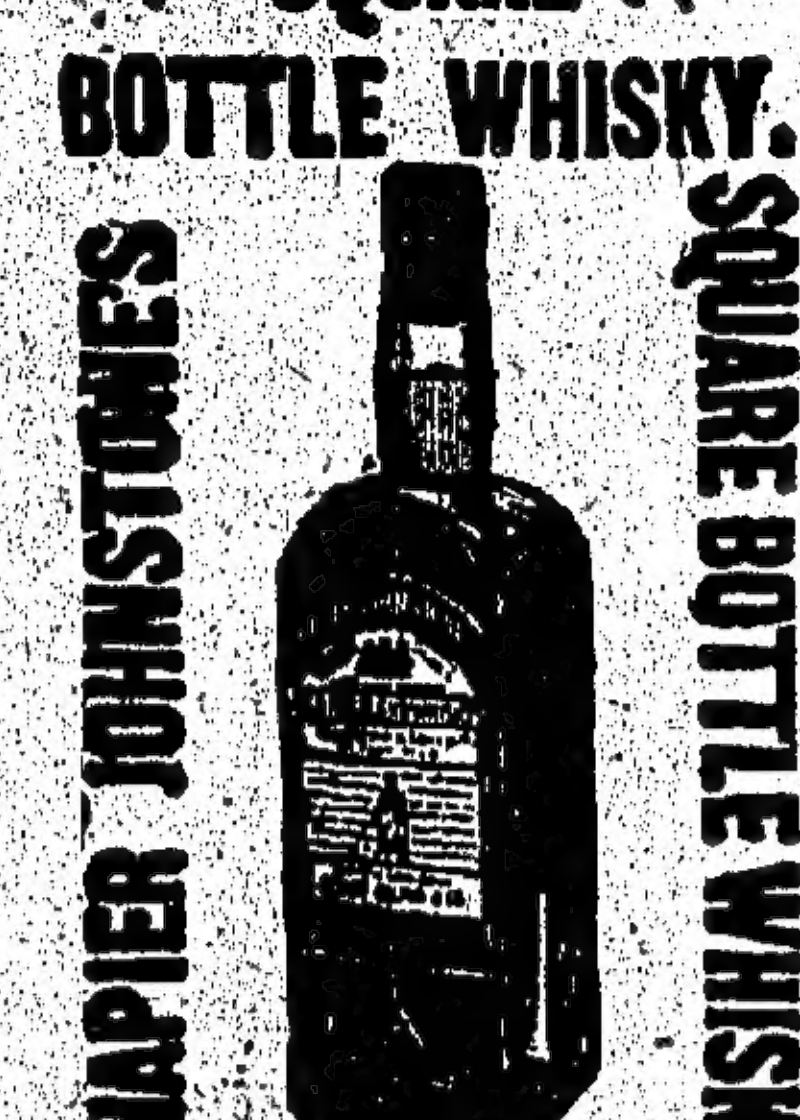
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[3]

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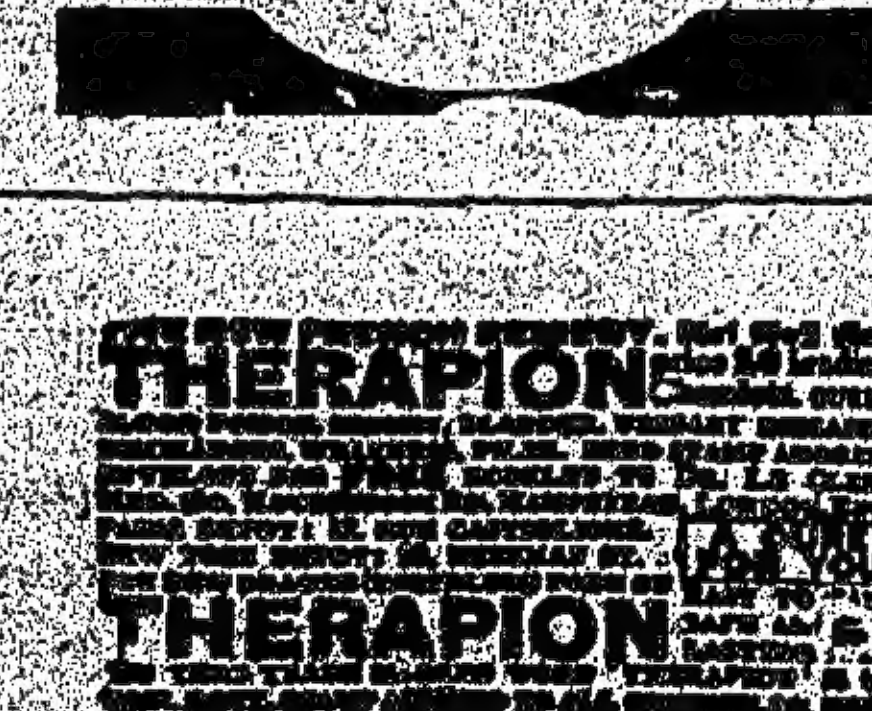


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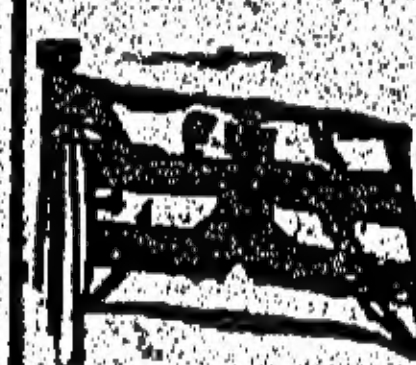
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